

Inland Steel Union Paper Warns on Smith Act; 3 More Negro Papers Flay Court on Ruling

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New York, Tuesday, July 10, 1951

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UE Tells Senate Unit Higher Taxes Mean Poverty for Half U.S.

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, July 9.—More than half of America's families are in a spot where they cannot pay higher taxes and still have enough food, clothing and medical care, the Senate was told today.

The witness was Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical Union, who appeared before the Senate Finance Committee hearing on a bill to boost taxes.

Nixon cited a study by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report showing that 53 percent of American families have been getting less than \$3,000 a year.

Yet the "necessary minimum" standard of living, excluding money for Federal income tax, as fixed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is \$1,700 for a single person, \$2,400 for a married couple

and \$3,700 for a married couple with two children.

This BLS "minimum" is actually below what is necessary, Nixon pointed out. Under the BLS "budget" the man of the house could buy one overcoat every six years, and five shirts and two pairs of shoes a year. His wife could buy one cotton street dress a year and her wool dress would have to last five years. This family could not have its own telephone but could make three local calls a week. It would

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NIXON

Dashiell Hammett, Dr. Hunton Jailed for Defending Bail Fund

By HARRY RAYMOND

Fiction writer Dashiell Hammett and the noted Negro leader Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton were imprisoned by Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan on contempt charges yesterday for their refusal to reveal names and addresses of thousands of men and women who loaned money to the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

The two, trustees of the fund were led off to jail by U. S. Marshals shortly after Frederick V. Field, secretary of the bail fund

who was sentenced to 90 days last week for a similar refusal was temporarily released while appealing his case on \$10,000 cash bail.

Abner Green, another bail fund trustee also refused to produce records of the fund and was being questioned late yesterday by Judge Ryan. Waiting to be questioned was Muriel Patterson, bookkeeper for the fund.

Green was excused subject to

further call by the court. The judge said the record of his testimony so far did not show any contempt. Miss Patterson was likewise excused.

Judge Ryan did not immediately set the jail terms but ordered them brought from jail at 7:30 last night when he said he would announce sentences for the two.

The judge demanded the names and addresses of lenders to, the

bail fund, stating he did so in order that federal officers could go to their homes and ask them if they knew the whereabouts of Gus Hall, Henry Winston, Gilbert Green, and Robert C. Thompson, Communist leaders who did not appear last week to commence five and three-year prison sentences for conviction of violating the Smith Act.

The CRC bail fund had posted the \$80,000 bail which Judge Ryan ordered forfeited when the four did not appear.

Hammett and Hunton told the

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DASHIELL HAMMETT'S FINEST STORY

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Truman Asks Separate Bonn Peace; Helps Rearm Nazis

President Truman yesterday asked Congress to make a separate peace with Western Germany. The move, coinciding with similar actions by Washington satellites, was seen in diplomatic circles as calculated to pave the way for building the Germany Army as part of General Eisenhower's Atlantic Alliance forces.

At the same time, in Bonn, Germany, U. S. Commissioner John J. McCloy again pressed

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The event was further underscored by savage attacks by West German police on peace forces throughout Western Germany. At Dortmund, Brunswick, Hersfeld, Elmshorn, Frankfurt and Munich, police swarmed upon the Free German Youth meeting places, arrested more than 400 demonstrators against the remilitarization of Germany.

President Truman asked Congress to pass a resolution formally terminating this country's 10-year-old declaration of war against Germany. Britain, Italy, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand meantime proclaimed themselves at peace with Germany, and France was expected to follow suit soon.

Truman will not lose his emergency "war powers," including the right to seize railroads and other transportation systems to head off strikes, as a result of today's action. He retains these until the United States is legally at peace with all the former Axis powers. The President said that termi-

ination of the state of war with Germany will not affect the status of the occupation of that country. Nor would it affect rights and privileges, such as reparations, he said.

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Gov't Reports 515 More Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Defense Department today identified 515 more American battle casualties in the Korean war.

The 350th casualty list included 147 dead, 285 wounded, 42 injured and 41 missing.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 9.—Labor Sentinel, paper published by the big Inland Steel Local 1010 of the United Steelworkers of America, is arousing its members to the dangers of both the federal Smith Act and "Little Smith" Act just enacted in the Indiana Legislature.

At the same time the paper published Sen. Edwin Johnson's ceasefire resolution and launched a peace opinion poll among the steel workers and other people of the area.

The current issue of the Sentinel runs the appeal of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress addressed to the local, for active support of the campaign to win a rehearing for the 11 imprisoned Communist leaders.

The Civil Rights Committee states: "There are 15 crucial days during which the American people must fight as they have never fought before," writes the Sentinel. "A strong protest supporting Justices Black and Douglas dissents will win a rehearing from the U. S. Supreme Court and prevent more prosecutions of progressive thinkers."

An earlier issue of the Sentinel ran an editorial on H.B. 72, the "anti-Communist" law passed by the Indiana Legisla-

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ture. The Sentinel quotes a passage from the law declaring it be a member not only of the Communist Party but of "any party, group or organization . . . which engages in any un-American activities."

"In plain words a person doesn't have to be a member of the Communist Party to be prosecuted under this law," continues the editorial. He could be a member of any "national group, lodge or civil rights group labeled 'un-American.'"

"This can mean anything, too. Any fight for labor or for the rights of the Negro people is called un-American by the reactionaries," says the Sentinel.

The peace opinion ballots issued by the paper contains 12 questions with space for yes or no checks for each.

Oklahoma Black Dispatch:

The Oklahoma Black Dispatch, edited by Roscoe Dunjee, has branded the recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Smith Act as an attack on freedom of speech and press. The editorial supports the dissent of Justice Black with a concise but brilliant essay on the meaning of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

"For 36 years the Black Dispatch has been an open exponent of change, not only in our Constitutional forms, but we have felt that in the administration of government there has been lacking the spirit in which the founding fathers wrote our fundamental charter. We are fully conscious of the fact that but for the First Amendment to the Constitution we could not have persisted in our criticism of American life as we observe it. Freedom of speech,

freedom of press and freedom of peaceful assembly are the three fundamental rocks upon which all citizens who desire a more ideal society must stand if changes in government are perfected."

"But reaction has reached a point and place in this country where it can effectively block constitutional changes whenever our Supreme Court takes the position it can water down the Constitution to a point where it can wash out the First Amendment. This is what the Supreme Court did when it upheld the conviction of the 11 Communists. . . ."

The editorial then quotes in full the dissent of Justice Black, which charges the ruling "waters down the First Amendment so that it amounts to little more than an admonition to Congress. . . ."

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Two more leading Negro weeklies, the Philadelphia Tribune and the St. Louis American have denounced the recent Supreme Court upholding of the Smith Act.

"The opinion, it seems to us," declares the Tribune, "strikes at one of the cardinal principles of democracy — freedom of speech. Tear it down, destroy it and democracy is no more."

The Tribune further notes that "there is a great wave of hysteria present among the people. . . . Americans are afraid to talk about peace. . . ." The Tribune then associates itself with the dissent of Justice Black.

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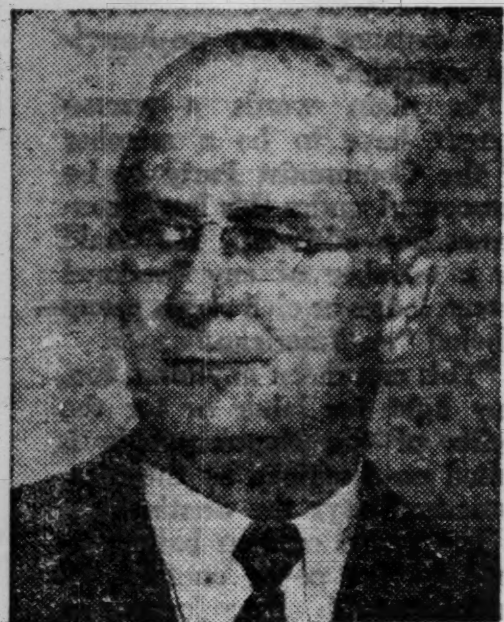
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"No comment," the UAW International Executive Board replied to press queries on whether it would authorize the strike voted 4-1 by Hudson workers. Reportedly, the International will send its own "time study" men to determine whether the final assembly

Expose Lies on Life of Jews in People's Democracies

The latest addition in a long string of lies, alleging "anti-Semitism" in the New Democracies, was placed before UN Thursday by a spokesman for Agudath Israel, an extreme rightwing Jewish Orthodox group.

This time a story was fabricated to the effect that "tens of thousands" of civilians, mostly Jews, are being deported by Hungary and Romania. The Soviet representative on the subcommittee of UN's Social and Economic Council immediately branded these allegations as "unfounded" and "invented."

Similar slanders against the Soviet Union and the New Democracies, part of Washington's war propaganda, have been spread systematically before UN bodies during the past years.

The latest lie is a variation from a previous one which said that Jews are not allowed to leave the New Democracies for Israel. It has been proven since that both Romania and Hungary have agreements with Israel regarding emigration.

Israel Speaks, a Zionist publication, admitted on April 6, 1951, that "the chief source of east European immigration is now Romania, with 75,000 due this year."

Hungary is now in the process of resettling a limited number of people, unwilling to engage in pro-

ductive labor, from Budapest to other communities in order to make housing available for sons of peasants coming to the capital to work.

This necessary action has been blown up by the war propagandists into a "deportation of tens of thousands," trying to make it appear that "mainly Jews" are affected.

BAN ANTI-SEMITISM

These lies are circulated despite the fact that all acts of anti-Semitism in the New Democracies are forbidden by law and that these governments have taken extraordinary steps to enforce this law.

Peter Furst, a newspaper man who lived in the New Democracies from 1946 to 1950, has just published a pamphlet called "The Jews of Eastern Europe." He describes a trial he attended in Budapest in 1948 of a group of anti-Semitic hoodlums, some of them members of a former fascist terror group and some of them youths influenced by them.

A number of the older ones were sentenced to be shot for war crimes and anti-Semitism, and the younger ones were given prison sentences for overturning grave-stones in a Jewish cemetery.

"A few years at hard but honest labor," the judge said, "will no doubt convince you that in the new Hungary anti-Semitism is a crime against the entire people and is regarded as no better than cannibalism."

Furst also deals with resolutions of the Romanian Workers party on the struggle against chauvinism, including anti-Semitism, and reports that he has read the record of trials of anti-Semites in that country.

Furst also reports in detail on the status of Jewish life in Romania, and gives facts to refute the lies that there "is no Jewish culture."

"A network of Jewish schools, with Yiddish the language of instruction and the teaching of Romanian obligatory, has been built up as part of the general public school system," he wrote.

He reported that there is a teachers' training college for Yiddish-language teachers, as well as Yiddish kindergartens, and he described one specific aspect of cultural life as centered around the State Jewish Theatre, which is subsidized by the government.

This information and more is readily accessible to the spokesmen of Agudath Israel and other groups. But they prefer to spread the State Department's lies, to the detriment of the Jewish people and the cause of peace.

Cubans Jeiled for Visiting USSR

HAVANA, July 9 (ALN).—Several members of a Cuban trade union delegation which visited the Soviet Union recently were arrested at Havana airport on their return to Cuba.

They are Reinaldo Fundora, tobacco worker; Miguel Galan, sugar worker; and Dr. Nicolas Monzon, a physician who has long been prominent in the trade union movement. All three were charged with "working at the service of the Soviet Union." Later freed by a special court, they are now awaiting trial.

The three were part of a 12-member delegation, including representatives of 10 Cuban industries, which visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and took part in the May Day celebration there. Funds for their trip were raised among workers in factories, shops and plantations here.

JUDGE'S RULINGS STALL DEFENSE IN PITTSBURGH TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Recent rulings by Judge Henry X. O'Brien make the defense of Andy Onda and James Dolsen much more difficult and complicated in the thought control "sedition" trial.

The defense has not yet opened its case. And defense attorneys say that the judge's latest rulings make it impossible to predict when the trial that began Jan. 2 will end.

The judge's latest ruling denied a motion by Defense Counsel Basil Pollitt of New York, asking that the defendants be charged with one specific act of "sedition." Mr. Pollitt pointed out that Onda and Dolsen could not get a fair trial unless they were charged with a

specific act that they could answer in court.

Under O'Brien's ruling the defendants are vaguely charged instead with several HUNDREDS of separate "acts." Under this ruling every one of the hundreds of separate books or booklets or mimeographed documents seized by the raiding squads in Communist Party headquarters last year becomes evidence of a separate "act" of "sedition," which the defense has to answer. There are hundreds of these.

Judge O'Brien took this theory from Prosecutor Loran Lewis, who, in turn, got it from the witch-hunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno. This theory has been

called a "shotgun" theory of evidence by one of the newspapermen covering the trial. Under this theory every piece of seized literature becomes a separate act tending to bring the Governments of Pennsylvania or the United States into "hatred and contempt" or to advocate the overthrow of the Government by "force and violence."

Pollitt emphasized the unreasonableness of this theory. The hundreds of classical Marxist books, booklets, magazines, etc. in evidence cover a wide and varied range of philosophy and history. They deal with conditions and ideas in different continents and centuries.

The vast majority of this ma-

terial obviously had nothing to do with the issues supposed to be involved in the trial.

And Pollitt demanded that the prosecutor select some "specific act" out of this inchoate mass of vague charges, and base his case upon it.

Prosecutor Lewis is obviously trying to bankrupt the defense by stalling the case. The Pittsburgh frameup trial is a key battle front in the fight to preserve civil liberties and the peace movement in the heavy industry communities. Funds are urgently needed in this fight by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frame-Up Victims, P.O. Box 502, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pat Cush, Chairman.

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Hammett, Hunton Get 6-Month Jail Terms; Defended Bail Fund

By HARRY RAYMOND

Mystery writer, Dashiell Hammett and Dr. W. Alpheus Hunton, noted Negro leader, were sentenced last night by Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan to serve six months in prison for refusing to reveal the names and addresses of thousands of men and women who loaned money to the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York. The judge ruled they were guilty of "criminal contempt."

Shortly before the two trustees of the bail fund were led off to

jail, Judge Ryan announced from the bench that the fund should "not be permitted to write any more bonds before this court."

Federal prosecutor Irving Saypol, who launched the inquisition into the bail fund, said he would move tomorrow to that effect.

Mary Kaufman and Victor Rabinowitz, attorneys for Hammett and Dr. Hunton, challenged the right of the court to hold the trustees in

contempt. They asserted the court did not have jurisdiction to conduct a probe of the fund, that the question to the witnesses were not within the scope of the inquiry, and that the witnesses had properly cited the privilege granted by the Fifth Amendment not to answer the questions.

They said they would file an appeal today in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Ryan refused a motion

to parole the defendants in the custody of their attorneys, and also to set bail pending appeal.

Frederick V. Field, secretary of the bail fund who was sentenced to 90 days last week for a similar refusal was temporarily released while appealing his case on \$10,000 cash bail.

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At the same time, in Bonn, Germany, U. S. Commissioner John J. McCloy again pressed

upon Chancellor Konrad Adenauer the "urgency" of West Germany's immediate participation in Eisenhower's army. It was the second meeting of the two within 72 hours, and was a secret meeting which was "leaked" to newsmen by a "responsible subordi-

nate" of McCloy.

The event was further underscored by savage attacks by West German police on peace forces throughout Western Germany. At Dortmund, Brunswick, Hersfeld, Elmshorn, Frankfurt and Munich, police swarmed upon the Free German Youth meeting places, arrested more than 400 demonstrators against the remilitarization of Germany.

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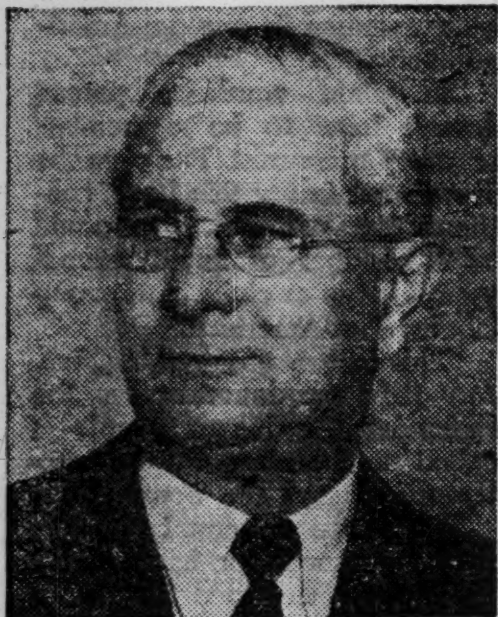
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Israel Speaks, a Zionist publication, admitted on April 6, 1951, that "the chief source of east European immigration is now Romania, with 75,000 due this year."

Hungary is now in the process of resettling a limited number of people, unwilling to engage in pro-

ductive labor, from Budapest to other communities in order to make housing available for sons of peasants coming to the capital to work.

This necessary action has been blown up by the war propagandists into a "deportation of tens of thousands," trying to make it appear that "mainly Jews" are affected.

BAN ANTI-SEMITISM

These lies are circulated despite the fact that all acts of anti-Semitism in the New Democracies are forbidden by law and that these governments have taken extraordinary steps to enforce this law.

Peter Furst, a newspaper man who lived in the New Democracies from 1946 to 1950, has just published a pamphlet called "The Jews of Eastern Europe." He describes a trial he attended in Budapest in 1948 of a group of anti-Semitic hoodlums, some of them members of a former fascist terror group and some of them youths influenced by them.

A number of the older ones were sentenced to be shot for war crimes and anti-Semitism, and the younger ones were given prison sentences for overturning grave-stones in a Jewish cemetery.

"A few years ago hard but honest labor," the judge said, "will no doubt convince you that in the new Hungary anti-Semitism is a crime against the entire people and is regarded as no better than cannibalism."

Furst also deals with resolutions of the Romanian Workers party on the struggle against chauvinism, including anti-Semitism, and reports that he has read the record of trials of anti-Semites in that country.

Furst also reports in detail on the status of Jewish life in Romania, and gives facts to refute the lies that there "is no Jewish culture."

"A network of Jewish schools, with Yiddish the language of instruction and the teaching of Romanian obligatory, has been built up as part of the general public school system," he wrote.

He reported that there is a teachers' training college for Yiddish-language teachers, as well as Yiddish kindergartens, and he described one specific aspect of cultural life as centered around the State Jewish Theatre, which is subsidized by the government.

This information and more is readily accessible to the spokesmen of Agudath Israel and other groups. But they prefer to spread the State Department's lies, to the detriment of the Jewish people and the cause of peace.

Cubans Jailed for Visiting USSR

HAVANA, July 9 (ALN).—Several members of a Cuban trade union delegation which visited the Soviet Union recently were arrested at Havana airport on their return to Cuba.

They are Reinaldo Fundora, tobacco worker; Miguel Galan, sugar worker; and Dr. Nicolas Monzon, a physician who has long been prominent in the trade union movement. All three were charged with "working at the service of the Soviet Union." Later freed by a special court, they are now awaiting trial.

The three were part of a 12-member delegation, including representatives of 10 Cuban industries, which visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and took part in the May Day celebration there. Funds for their trip were raised among workers in factories, shops and plantations here.

JUDGE'S RULINGS STALL DEFENSE IN PITTSBURGH TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Recent rulings by Judge Henry X. O'Brien make the defense of Andy Onda and James Dolsen much more difficult and complicated in the thought control "sedition" trial.

The defense has not yet opened its case. And defense attorneys say that the judge's latest rulings make it impossible to predict when the trial that began Jan. 2 will end.

The judge's latest ruling denied a motion by Defense Counsel Basil Pollitt of New York, asking that the defendants be charged with one specific act of "sedition." Mr. Pollitt pointed out that Onda and Dolsen could not get a fair trial unless they were charged with a

specific act that they could answer in court.

Under O'Brien's ruling the defendants are vaguely charged instead with several HUNDREDS of separate "acts." Under this ruling every one of the hundreds of separate books or booklets or mimeographed documents seized by the raiding squads in Communist Party headquarters last year becomes evidence of a separate "act" of "sedition," which the defense has to answer. There are hundreds of these.

Judge O'Brien took this theory from Prosecutor Loran Lewis, who, in turn, got it from the witch-hunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno. This theory has been

called a "shotgun" theory of evidence by one of the newspapermen covering the trial. Under this theory every piece of seized literature becomes a separate act tending to bring the Governments of Pennsylvania or the United States into "hatred and contempt" or to advocate the overthrow of the Government by "force and violence."

Pollitt emphasized the unreasonableness of this theory. The hundreds of classical Marxist books, booklets, magazines, etc. in evidence cover a wide and varied range of philosophy and history. They deal with conditions and ideas in different continents and centuries.

The vast majority of this ma-

terial obviously had nothing to do with the issues supposed to be involved in the trial.

And Pollitt demanded that the prosecutor select some specific "act" out of this inchoate mass of vague charges, and base his case upon it.

Prosecutor Lewis is obviously trying to bankrupt the defense by stalling the case. The Pittsburgh frameup trial is a key battle front in the fight to preserve civil liberties and the peace movement in the heavy industry communities. Funds are urgently needed in this fight by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frame-Up Victims, P.O. Box 502, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pat Cush, Chairman.

Iran Rejects Hague Oil Injunction

Davis to Terre Haute Jail, Winter in Lewisburg

PROTEST SENDING OF POTASH TO LEAVENWORTH PRISON

Former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis is to be sent to the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind., and Carl Winter is to be held at the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., it was reported yesterday. The jails to which five are reported being sent were disclosed earlier.

where they are being sent

Benjamin Davis:	TERRE HAUTE
Eugene Dennis:	ATLANTA
John Gates:	ATLANTA
Irving Potash:	LEAVENWORTH
Jack Stachel:	DANBURY
John Williamson:	LEWISBURG
Carl Winter:	LEWISBURG

Protests were voiced yesterday against the federal government's sending Irving Potash, leader of the Furriers Joint Council, to Leavenworth prison, obviously because he is a "second offender." Potash is the only one of the seven Communist leaders reportedly sent there.

The fur workers' leader's "offense," for which he had previously been sent to jail, grew out of his part in fighting the Gurrah-Lepke gangster mob's control of the fur industry.

The Iranian Government yesterday rejected the World Court decision which ordered Iran to stop nationalization of its oil. At the same time, an Iranian spokesman described as "somewhat late" the new intervention by President Truman. The President urged Iran to accept the World Court decision, and proposed that W. Averell Harriman, his multi-millionaire "adviser" on foreign affairs, go to Teheran to work out a deal.

The Iranian note to the United Nations declared the World Court lacks jurisdiction to handle Britain's request for a temporary injunction against nationalization. A copy was sent to the Court at The Hague, Netherlands.

The World Court at The Hague had recommended that a five-man supervisory board—two from each country and one neutral—work out details for future managements of the properties, with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. temporarily continuing supervised operations.

Iran said in a cable to UN Sec-

retary-General Trygve Lie that Iran might complain to the UN against British interference in Iranian internal affairs.

HOUSE SET TO BAR MEAT ROLLBACKS

WASHINGTON, July 9.—House Democratic leaders today said the price control bill due for passage in the House will bar rollbacks on meat, but held out some hope that it may permit price rollbacks on non-farm goods.

The Senate already has approved an eight months extension of the law which would ban all future price rollbacks.

The administration has stated this would cost consumers billions in planned price reductions and add a dollar a day to every housewife's budget.

Both the House and Senate bills would permit rent increases ranging up to 20 percent over 1947 levels. Experts said this would mean an average 5 percent rent hike for the 6,000,000 tenants whose rents are still controlled.

The House voting is expected to continue through Thursday on more than 60 amendments to the Defense Production Act.

After the House completes action, the measure will have to go to a joint conference committee. Controls now are operating on a stop-gap basis under a 31-day extension voted by Congress. It expires July 31.

Dr. DuBois' Lawyers in Paris

Three attorneys for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center were scheduled to arrive in Paris today to take depositions from officials of the World Peace Council, of which the Department of Justice alleges the P.I.C. leaders were "foreign agents." Mrs. Gloria Aguin, of New York; Dean George A. Parker of Washington, D.C.; and Mr. Bernard Jaffe, of New York counsel for Dr. DuBois and associates left Idlewild Airport Sunday afternoon. Along with Department of Justice lawyers, they expect to interview Jean Lafitte, secretary general of the World Peace Council within about one week.

The Department of Justice last February indicted for alleged violation of the Alien Registration Act Dr. DuBois, chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Moos and Abbott Simon, executive directors; Kyrle Elkin, treasurer; and Sylvia Soloff, a clerical worker in the office. All deny having had an agency relationship with any foreign principal, insisting that their publicizing of information about peace activities was undertaken solely as Americans in the interests of the United States.

The trial originally scheduled for May 14, was postponed until Oct. 2 in order to permit the taking of depositions from the alleged "foreign principal."

KOREAN CEASEFIRE TALKS START TODAY IN KAESONG

The Korea truce conference opens today at Kaesong, just below the 38th parallel. Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy and his team of negotiators were setting out for Kaesong around mid-morning, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. Gen. Matthew Ridgway's headquarters announced at 4:10 a.m. that the envoys would cross the Imjin River below Kaesong "around 9 a.m. by either air or motor, depending upon the weather."

Rain beat down all night on Ridgway's fortress-like advance camp south of Kaesong where Joy's team waited incommunicado for the zero hour. Unless the weather broke unexpectedly, they were traveling by jeep convoy. Helicopters waited for the assignment if they could fly.

Gen. Ridgway flew to Korea to give the envoys last-minute secret instructions. He pitched camp in Seoul and will stay as long as the Kaesong conference lasts so he can meet each night with his representatives.

Ridgway professes to have no idea how long it would be before something definite would come out of the conference. He cautioned newsmen that it was a critical period, that good faith could be judged on by performance, that the issues at stake were "too great to prejudice or break up."

Joy, who flew from Tokyo to Korea with Ridgway, said he hoped a ceasefire would come "day" (Continued on Page 6)

Dewey Loses A Vote in Korea



DEWEY

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, July 9.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York arrived in Korea too late to stop cease-fire talks, but he managed to lose the vote of a constituent.

Dewey was two hours late for an inspection of a New York National Guard unit, and troops were ordered to stand in ranks until his arrival.

"I'm a Republican and I come from New York, but I've been standing out here for three hours and damned if I'll vote for Dewey again," said Sgt. Joseph J. Cassidy, of 1952 E. 23 St., Brooklyn.

AFL, CIO Chiefs Urge Wires for Price Control

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9. — No friend of high prices can be a friend of labor," the United Labor Policy Committee declared today. In a statement issued at the end of its half day meeting here, the labor group, consisting of top AFL and CIO leaders, called for letters, telegrams and telephone calls to Congressmen demanding that they support a strong price control bill.

"This is a warning and an appeal to the American people from representatives of 15,000,000 American workers," the statement said.

"In the Senate, a combination of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans already have forced through a bill that will increase the cost of living a dollar a day for each and every American family. A similar coalition in the House is now following suit. There is no justification whatsoever for higher prices now. Yet lobbyists for the profiteers are exploiting the possibility of truce in Korea to further weaken price controls. Congress is succumbing to pressure from special interest lobbies with the excuse that the American people 'just don't care.'"

The statement included war-mongering and Soviet-baiting.

"So long as the policies of the Soviet Union and its satellites continue to threaten free people anywhere, American and other free nations must continue to build their military power," the statement said, as if in an attempt to place blame for profiteering here on the peace policies of the USSR.

Postpone Hearing on Roosevelt Ward, Jr.

A hearing into phony draft evasion charges against Roosevelt Ward, Jr., New York Labor Youth League leader, was yesterday postponed until July 18, before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald at Foley Square. The Commissioner postponed the case over the objections of U. S. Attorney Molloy, on the request of defense Attorney Mary Kaufman, who was appearing in another court.

To Draft Doctors On July 23

WASHINGTON, July 9. — The first group of physicians to be drafted into the armed services will be inducted July 23, selective service headquarters announced today.

DASHIELL HAMMETT'S FINEST STORY

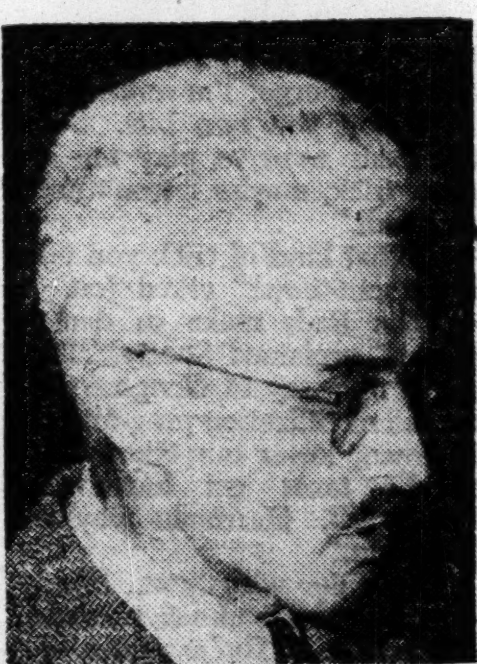
Author Himself Is Hero in Refusal to Be Stoolie

For three decades now, America's "Thin Man"—Dashiell Hammett, known throughout the world as the father of the modern "private eye" mystery—has been dissecting the stoolpigeons and criminal finger-men who shuttle between the underworld and the police.

Yesterday Hammett was ordered to jail for refusing to become one of them.

Towering, thin, snow-white-haired and immaculate, Hammett wasn't impressed as browbeaten by U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol demanded that the famous author finger the thousands of decent Americans who have put their money behind the U. S. Constitution's Bill of Rights.

Time and again, with the paunchy bulls glowering at him from the side of Judge Ryan's courtroom, Hammett politely declined to expose Americans to FBI terror-raids for having loaned their hard-earned dollars to the



HAMMETT

Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund. Hammett had seen on-the-make politicians like Saypol, and beef specimens like the detective squad, for too many years to be brought down to their level.

Author of the "Thin Man," it

"The Maltese Falcon," "The Glass Key," the "Continental OP" and the "Sam Spade" stories, Hammett got his knowledge of their methods first-hand. Himself a former private detective for the country's largest agency, Hammett chucked the private-eye business to put their criminal methods down in novels that have come to be accepted as classics all over the world.

Ironically, the 10-year-old movie made from his "Maltese Falcon" was being reopened on Broadway by popular demand almost as Judge Ryan issued the order for his imprisonment.

Hammett has served the U. S. armed forces as an enlisted man in two world wars. A sergeant in the ambulance corps in World War I, he volunteered for service again at the age of 48 to help fight against fascism.

Yesterday in U. S. Court at Foley Square, he was still fighting

Furriers to Meet on Strike Assessments

With the walkout of the fur industry's Association shops in the third week, the Furriers Joint Council called a membership meeting Wednesday after work of those in unstruck independent and settled Association shops to act on a strike relief assessment.

The meeting will be held in the Hotel Statler's Grand Ballroom.

Earlier on Wednesday, at 12 noon, the strikers will hold a women's demonstration in fur market area.

Both moves come as a warning to the heads of the Association that the union is determined to press its fight as vigorously and as long as necessary to win.

Meanwhile, reports persisted of a sharpening division in the ranks of the Association's top and the number breaking away to settle with the Council continued to increase. The strike hit the industry in mid-season.

POINT OF ORDER

Fugitives From Justice

By ALAN MAX

Justice means applying the Bill of Rights. A fugitive from justice, therefore, is someone who runs away from applying the Bill of Rights. Anyone with information about any judge, Congressman or law enforcement officer who runs away from the Bill of Rights, should immediately report to his nearest neighbor and together make the appropriate protest.

Home Building Increases In Poland

WARSAW, July 9 (Telepress).—The steadily increasing tempo of house construction in Poland, due to high mechanization and the application of modern Soviet methods, indicates that this year's plan, which provides for 62,000 rooms comprising 16,000,000 cubic yards, will be greatly exceeded. (Last year, 81,140 new rooms were built instead of the planned 53,000).

Two large towns are rising in Nowa Huta and Tychy, central districts are being rebuilt in 21 towns, and workers districts destroyed during the war are being rebuilt in 14 cities, including Lodz (600,000 population), Cracow (307,000), and Gdansk (176,000). Fifty-two nurseries, 28 creches, 37 health centers, 500 department stores and retail shops, and 22 big laundries will be opened in the new housing estates this year.

Eighty-two percent of the flats will have from two to four rooms, with modern facilities.

Things were different under capitalist rule. In Gdynia (114,000 population)—the only new town built during the period between the two wars—only 17 percent of flats were modern and no more than 46 percent had electric light. In Silesia, according to official data of 1936, 80 percent of the families lived in one-room flats. In 1937, 96 percent of the workers in the great industrial town of Lodz lived in one-room flats, without modern conveniences. A large percentage of the working class had to live in basements and even in cellars. This grim heritage of capitalist rule was worsened by the war, during which the homes of almost a third of Poland's population were destroyed.

Conclusive evidence of the concern of the Polish government for the working class is the steady increase in the budget of local councils for the improvement of housing conditions. In the Katowice region, over 26 percent of this year's budget will be spent on housing and public services. 17,000 new rooms will be built for the Silesian workers and repairs of 208,000 rooms will be completed.

Work on the extension of water works and sewage systems will be carried out in all larger centers in Silesia.

In Lodz, the water and sewage systems will be considerably extended and two modern swimming pools will be opened this year.

In the region of Gdansk, 46,500 rooms will undergo capital repairs.

Wall St. Extends Foreign Oil Grab

"By the end of 1949, the value of U.S. oil investments abroad had risen to a total of \$3.7 billions, an increase of 138 percent above the amount at the end of 1945. Nearly half of the amount was invested in Latin America, notably in Venezuela." (From July, 1951, Economic Notes of the Labor Research Association.)

Romulo Betancourt, ex-President of Venezuela, in a radio address delivered in Havana, Cuba, pointed out that since the Military Junta seized power, 16,000 oil workers were dismissed. He declared: "In Venezuela, not only are elementary liberties denied to the people, but there is also administrative chaos and clear symptoms of a developing economic crisis."

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



At a Picnic for Peace in Detroit

THE WORKER Peace Picnic on July Fourth in Detroit was attended by hundreds of auto, steel and packing house workers, farmers, housewives, small businessmen, students and office workers—nearly half of them Negroes—who matched the jittery jailers of peace advocates with the confidence of people sure of victory.

Only two days before, seven working class leaders had been jailed in New York for their stand for peace, and the FBI had issued one hysterical announcement after another about a "man-hunt" for four others who didn't report.

As the picnic got under way about 2 p.m., there was worry over the weather forecast.

Even this weather-worry, though, was limited to those in charge of the picnic. Billy Allan, the jovial editor of the Michigan Edition of The Worker rushed from stand to stand, glancing sky-ward now and then as if trying to calculate how many people—and dollars—each threatening cloud would keep away. But Billy's worry wrinkles were erased by a smile as the sun brightened and the mid-afternoon arrivals sported tee-shirts and shorts.

IN THE MEANTIME, a uniformed baseball team of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers went calmly about

their business of warming up pitchers for one of the afternoon games. As I watched the variety of balls one of the pitchers threw, he recognized me and came over to shake hands. "Don't guess you know me," he said, "but I recognized you from your picture in the paper. You're Berry, aren't you?" He went back to his pitching after a short exchange, and I later saw his team beaten in a five-inning game by a group of Labor Youth Leaguers.

WORKER READERS WILL remember the name of Nelson Davis, the Negro Ford worker who, for more than a decade has been the champion sub-getter for The Worker. He was at his traditional stall—incidentally, the most popular—serving up the most tasty barbecued chicken and spareribs. In money-raising for the Peace Paper, just as in sub-getting, Davis was the champ.

I saw at least a half-dozen building presidents from the Ford River Rouge plant, men who represent more than 30,000 auto workers. The peace stand of these men and their local union—Ford Local 600—is itself enough to make war-makers jittery. But that was not all. . . .

An entire Negro church congregation turned out for the picnic and sat dramatically at a table about 50 feet long in the

main grove. The pastor and his followers enjoyed so much the purpose and the happy camaraderie shown at the picnic that they invited Worker representatives to visit them during their services. It was quietly thrilling to see in life the growing alliance of the Negro people and the working class which this paper not only advocates but helps to bring about. Peace! It is a wonderful cement for the people!

HELEN WINTER, WHOSE husband, Carl, she had just seen off to prison, received an ovation from the picnickers. She told them that her husband did not want them to mourn but to fight, and if they did, he was sure that they would be with them soon. Other speakers reminded the workers that they had the power to cancel the judicial decree banning free speech and free thought by spreading The Worker and the fight against the Smith Act in the factories.

As I looked into the faces of the assembled families as the program developed, the thought came to me again and again that here were the liberators. There were men and women here who had fought city and company police for years before they won the right to organize a trade union. One General Motors worker recounted to me how he had had to hold meetings of his shop in a darkened room at one time so that possible stool-pigeons could not recognize who was there. These were the men who defeated an empire and won a measure of democracy for a million workers.

Years later, in a picnic grove, these same men with hundreds of newer faces demonstrated by their presence that they are still on the firing line—and confident. They're intent upon keeping their city, in fact—"The Arsenal of Democracy."



As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

Peace, Taxes and Hamburgers

WASHINGTON
"WELL, WE GOING to have peace?" asked Joe, the taxi driver, as he sat on a stool at the short-order counter.

"I don't know," said Shorty, who cooks the hamburgers. "I don't know, because it don't depend on me. If it depended on me, sure, we would have peace."

"It don't depend on me, neither," said Joe. "It depends on Stalin, the paper says."

"Stalin?" asked Shorty. "Takes two to make a fight. Takes two to make peace. How come only Stalin?"

"Paper says Harriman, Averill Harriman, says the Reds maybe are only playing a trick, waiting for us to bundle up nice and tight in a foxhole until they can bring in some more planes and tanks."

"That fellow Harriman," said Shorty. "You know who he is? Granddaddy was Harriman the railroad king. He's got money coming out of both ears. I don't trust no kings, unless they're on playing cards, and then I'd rather have an ace."

"You trust this Russian Malik?" asked Joe.

"Read that sign," said Shorty, pointing to a dusty placard on which was inscribed "In God We Trust. Everybody Else Pays Cash."

"As for Malik, he just said to us: if you want peace in Korea, why don't you ask for it. To me it sounded like a good idea. It sounded like cash ringing the cash register bell. Now they are getting ready to talk truce, Ridgway on one side and the Korean and Chinese commanders on the other," continued Shorty. "Nothing wrong with that."

"But what about tricks?" asked Joe.

"What tricks?" snorted Shorty. "The Reds said let's have peace. Is peace a trick? Me, I like that kind of trick. Anybody want to play that kind of a trick on me, making peace when fighting is hurting me, I say come on, fellow, play me such a trick."

"Senator says they want peace just so we'll drop our mobilization program," said Joe.

"Let's see, now," said Shorty. "That mobilization program is a big thing. Mighty fine thing, too, for Mr. Harriman. They tell me the rich getting richer by the hour. Of course, it costs somebody money, though."

"You're darn tootin'," said Joe. "Costs me \$10 a week in taxes."

"And I'll tell you a secret," said Shorty. "That's why this dime hamburger I'm serving you is costing you two bits. So if the Reds want to play me another trick, maybe I won't mind so much."

"What kind of trick you talking about now?" asked Joe.

"The Reds make us declare peace," explained Shorty. "Then the people say to Congress: nix on the mobilization program; cut it down; lower our taxes. Then maybe taxes get lower and prices fall. Harriman may not like that."

"Trouble with you, Shorty, you just think about yourself," chided Joe. "You're not willing to make sacrifices for your country. A fellow shouldn't mind paying higher prices if he gets higher wages."

"Trouble with you, Joe, you're a dope," said Shorty. "Let Harriman make some sacrifices for a change. I made mine. See this dollar bill?"

Shorty extracted a greasy bill from the cash register. "That's worth 54 cents in 1939 dollars. You figure out your wages in these 54-cent dollars. Then figure out Mr. Harriman's profits."

"Hell, I haven't got time. I got to hustle and hack to make a living."

"Okay, okay," said Shorty, "but Mr. Harriman, he's got time to figure it out."

"I can figure one thing," said Joe, hotly, "if we end this war and pull out our troops, what's going to stop the Russians from starting an aggression somewhere else, maybe in Iran or the Philippines—or maybe in Germany?"

"I never have read about any Russians being in Korea," said Shorty, "or in Iran or the Philippines for that matter. Still, there's a lot of American troops in all those countries. But I keep thinking one thing. I think it over and over and over. If we could get peace in Korea by sitting around a table and talking about it, why do we have to go to war anywhere? Seems to me we can talk out our problem in Germany. We can talk it out in Austria. We can talk it out anywhere. That's what this business in Korea means to me."

"And then a dime hamburger would sell for a dime," added Shorty.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE sadly reports from Teheran that "some Nationalist groups were beginning to sound almost like the Tudeh" Party in their demands that the Iranian government "turn to Russia." Joseph Alsop, at his summer retreat in Connecticut, broods over the possibility that the Tudeh Party will take power, and sees as the only hope that Washington and London may "succeed in persuading the Shah of Iran to give his country the only kind of government that makes sense—a tough reform regime. . . ." Translation: One persuades with battleships and paratroopers, while a tough reform government, of course, is State Departmentese for a fascist regime.

THE TIMES happily lists all the phony issues Ridgway's negotiators can take up to stall a Korea ceasefire. "There is no occasion for dancing in the streets. Peace is still some distance in the future," the Times says, "physical and political considerations will unite . . . to slow the pace." What the Times means is, until the peace-loving American public gets the chance to dance in the streets, the war-profiteers will keep dancing.

THE MIRROR, hard put to talk the American people out of their eagerness to see peace in Korea, talks sinisterly about the "Kaesong secret." The "secret" turns out to be what everybody already knew—that the area surrounding the site of the preliminary ceasefire talks is held by the Koreans. This, according to the Mirror, already damns any peace settlement as another "Yalta"—meaning that the Hearstlings want a potential Korean peace to be violated just as they've been demanding that the Yalta agreement be treated as a scrap of paper. Unfortunately for the Mirror, the American people know that the Koreans continue to hold half of the peninsula, and are anxious for peace all the same.

THE COMPASS, T. O. Thackrey suggests that "after the ceasefire" the Taiwan (which belongs to People's China) question be solved by turning the island over to "DIRECT United Nations trusteeship."

THE NEWS is at the "what's the use" stage in relation to Wall Street control of Europe. They just have to set up a "United States of Europe," the News says, and, until then, why "help people who won't help themselves?"

THE WORLD TELEGRAM's Merle Miller reports that "Everywhere in Western Germany these days there are little touches of America."

THE POST's Leonard Lyons says that Mrs. Kasenkina will appear in the movie, The Big Lie. Type-casting? . . . Sylvia F. Porter gets a reader's letter which shows how well Americans are aware that Wall Street needs war. George Territo writes: "Let's face it, Sylvia. If we suddenly had 'peace' thrust upon us, wouldn't this country's economy take a nose-dive and wouldn't we be sent into a depression?" Sylvia says that there may be a "series of shocks," but "what would be left would be a healthier prosperity, a more stable currency, a stronger America." She does not explain how.

—R. F.

COMING in the weekend Worker
Life in a Soviet Factory by Josep Clark

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The Price Gouge Goes On

THE PROFITEERS' WAR against the American people goes on.

Though the people have finally forced the government to begin truce talks in Korea, they haven't yet done what is necessary to force real action against the price and rent crooks.

The Senate has passed a bill which forbids any price rollbacks whatsoever. The House is now working on one which is almost as bad. It limits any possible rollbacks to 90 percent of the May, 1951, prices. They can't go lower than that, if at all. The Administration has not even lined up the Democratic leaders in the Senate for price controls.

The notable fact about this shameless gouging of the people is that it comes mainly from the leading anti-Communists, the professional redbaiters and the persecutors of the working class movement. The most active enemies of keeping prices down are people like Mundt, Ferguson, Wherry, Styles Bridges, and other artists in whooping up the red scare.

The demand made to all members of Congress by Vito Marcantonio, in the name of the American Labor Party, for a rollback to pre-Korea prices, heavy taxes on war profits of big corporations instead of taxing wages, and stiff rent and price controls is a sound one.

All neighborhoods and unions ought to back it up—good and loud.

So They Can't 'Talk Together'

IS IT PANIC, or is it just plain political vindictiveness bent on persecuting its victims as much as possible?

We refer to the statement of a Department of Justice spokesman. He explained why the Communist leaders were spread into many different prisons, including the jails of Atlanta and Leavenworth, far from their families and legal counsel needed for their appeal for Supreme Court rehearing in the fall.

He said: "We don't want them all under the same roof where they might be able to talk together."

See how bravely the FBI police are holding their beleaguered fortress! See how they have their backs to the wall defending America! They are afraid that seven Americans, Marxian Socialists who believe in peace now, and in Socialism when the people choose it, may "talk together" for a few fleeting minutes behind the thick walls and under the machine guns of grim prisons.

The Crime Of Talking

In these words, our country can get a glimpse of the "crime" for which these patriotic Americans are now herded into jails for long terms.

That "crime" is the crime of "talking together."

The FBI political police and the Truman government were afraid of their "talking together" when they met in public meetings, public conventions, and public places.

They seem to be just as mortally afraid of their "talking together" behind prison bars.

What were they saying when they were "talking together" outside of prison? They were writing, speaking, and urging the organization of their fellow-Americans to achieve peace between America and the Soviet Union. They were "talking together" against the horror of an atomic war for their country, their families and the families of their neighbors.

As proved by all their words and deeds, they were "talking together" against the jimcrow discrimination which robs the Negro people of their liberty. They were "talking together" against the profiteers in food, rent and clothing. They were "talking together" on how to make America a better, safer, happier place to live in.

They "talked together," and they tried to talk with their fellow-citizens, placing their views before them for discussion, debate, acceptance or rejection. This was their "conspiracy!"

Like Early Christian Martyrs

Rarely has a frightened government shown so much fear of the things a few men and women say when they "talk together." The Roman emperors and their Pontius Pilates showed the same livid fear of the "talking together" of the early Christians with their subversive gospel of brotherhood.

Even Czarist thought-control police recognized the status of political prisoners. But our own thought-control police "recognize" this status by wreaking their special vengeance upon them, making sure they won't be "talking together" even.

Political leaders who fear such simple ideas as American-Soviet peace show by their fear that such ideas find enormous welcome among the majority of the people. And the jails of the FBI are not big enough to hold the American people.

We believe that the conscience of our country will not for long lie asleep as the brutality of these political persecutions become known. The country has been badly deceived by the Big Lie about these political victims, thinking that they were jailed for "overt acts" of force and violence. But these were not even charged in the indictment. Enlightened public opinion should urge a rehearing of these scandalous cases in the Fall; the rights of these political victims to be near their families and lawyers; a halt to these frameups under the Smith Act, and the repeal of this Nazi-like act itself.

America must become again a place where men can "talk together" without fear of jail and persecution.



Germany's Youth Gets a New Chance

(Kartun, London Daily Worker Foreign News editor, has just returned from a trip to the German Democratic Republic.)

By DEREK KARTUN

LONDON

DO YOU remember those terrifying pictures of the Hitler Youth? Youngsters of 12 and 13 with the faces of old men, standing stiff, military, machinelike, as some SS thug reviewed them on one of Hitler's parade grounds?

Wasn't it always the most terrible thing about Hitler Germany this utter debauching of the young people?

And didn't we always say something drastic would have to be done in the way of education for the new generation in Germany?

We did say that of course. And in the German Democratic Republic—Eastern Germany—it has been done.

Indeed, the story of the young people is the most exciting thing the Democratic Republic has to show.

I saw the change in the university of Leipzig, the training college for civil servants at Weimar, at schools in Chemnitz, apprentices' workshops at Jena, and everywhere in the People's Police.

Jena: The world-famous Zeiss works, in this little town set in the hills of Thuringia is doing something of quite special importance.

Fifteen hundred apprentices have been installed in a factory of their own. There they learn the hundred and one skilled trades upon which the world-leadership of Zeiss in the optical field is based.

But these are not fifteen hundred ordinary apprentices.

They are all organized into teams, with almost complete control over the running of their factory.

The teams compete with one another for good workmanship, punctuality, cultural and sports activities.

What discipline there is is administered by the youngsters themselves (they come to Zeiss straight from school and continue part-time studies while serving their time.)

On the notice-board is a neat caricature of the director, criticizing him for being too busy to see people who have complaints.

"Hitler knocked all the inde-

pendence and critical faculties out of the youth," the director said. "That caricature is the most hopeful sign you will see anywhere in Jena."

Leipzig: The 500-year old university is undergoing the most profound transformation.

Listen to Dr. Georg Maier, Professor of Economics until he was fired by Hitler in 1933, now rector of the university—a hale and rugged man with a mane of white hair and a fund of stories:

"In West German universities, pre-1944 membership of the Communist Party is a disqualification for those seeking teaching positions. Former membership in the Nazi Party is not.

"Here in Eastern Germany we have cleared the Nazis out together with their textbooks.

"Sometimes it means shortage of staff or a lack of necessary books. But we prefer no books to Nazi books.

"The young generation we are bringing up now is entirely different from Hitler's generation, and even very different from the young people of the West, many of whom visit us.

"In the West they have not recovered from the shock of Nazism and the war. They are uncertain, skeptical, flippant.

"Here, our young people are self-reliant and have a profound belief in the future because they know it is theirs."

Nearly half the students at Leipzig are now workers and peasants, and next year the percentage will rise to 60.

I talked to a lot of them. They are splendid.

At Weimar, too, in the civil service college, I found something like half the students came from peasant and working-class homes.

Chemnitz: There I talked with the children. A conversation with a little boy of 11 went like this:

"Do you learn about peace in school?"

"Yes, the teacher talks about peace to us every day before the classes start."

"Do you know what a war criminal is?"

"Hitler was a war criminal."

"And who else?"

"The men who made war ma-

and generals and other people who wanted a war."

"Do you know what to do to prevent another war?"

"We go out with leaflets sometimes so that people will vote 'Yes' in the referendum (against the remilitarization of Germany). And we work hard at school and try to be good at home."

The Police: Everywhere in Germany one is struck by the extreme youth of the People's Police.

This is a completely new force—containing not a single member of the old Nazi police force (unlike Western Germany, where many former Nazis serve in the police and para-military formation.)

The Peoples' Police is under the direct command of Karl Maron, an old fighter in the international working-class movement.

Maron was a metal worker. During Hitler's regime he worked against the Nazis and was later in exile.

He and his force take their orders from the Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Zaisser, former general in the International Brigade in Spain and life-long fighter against the Nazis.

These two men, whose records are beyond reproach, are scarcely likely to have any truck with Nazis in their new force.

And so they have turned, primarily, to the young generation.

Youngsters in their teens direct the traffic throughout the Republic.

These boys and girls struck me as the pleasantest and friendliest police force I had ever seen.

In the criminal police—where a greater knowledge of life is naturally needed—are older men, tested in the struggle against Hitler.

Is the People's Police an army in disguise?

No, it is not. And the only evidence for that hoary tale is concocted in the Intelligence offices and correspondents' clubs of West Berlin.

It is a tale invented to justify the real army being created in Western Germany under former Nazi generals—an army whose existence is openly admitted by the Western Powers.

And although it has been peddled around the capitals of Europe for the past 12 months, not a single scrap of genuine evidence has been brought forward to corroborate it.

Nor will such evidence ever be produced, for the good reason that there is no army—disguised or undisguised—in the German Democratic Republic.

Truman

(Continued from Page 1)
clude a special clause in the resolution stating that it will not end the government's powers under the "trading with the enemy act." This is the law under which the government can seize any German property owned in this country prior to Dec. 31, 1946. Truman said most of this German property already has been seized, but the Justice Department is still looking for some hidden German assets, and does not want any legal bar to finishing the wartime job. Austria will not be affected by the present action.

The procedure in the case of Germany differs from that toward Japan.

Since Soviet troops occupy large parts of both Germany and Austria, the western powers have no way of negotiating final peace treaties with either of them without Soviet agreement.

But there are no Soviet occupation forces in Japan, and the United States is moving ahead briskly with plans to sign a peace treaty with the Japanese government whether the Soviet Union agrees or not. A treaty-signing meeting, from which China, Korea and the Soviet Union will be excluded, already has been called at San Francisco early in September.

Cotton Planting 58% Higher Than '50

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Agriculture Department reported today that farmers have planted 29,510,000 acres of cotton this year which under normal conditions would produce a 16,791,000 bale crop.

The planting is 58.5 percent more than in 1950.

Shopper's Guide

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EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

UE

(Continued from Page 1)
have to get along with the same radio for nine years.

CITES EXAMPLE

Nixon illustrated his position with the example of a worker who receives \$65 a week or \$3,300 a year (if he works 52 weeks). If he has a wife and two children he is already paying \$120 a year in Federal income tax, \$50 in social security, \$130 in Federal sales taxes and \$420 in various state and local taxes. Thus out of his \$3,300 he must now pay \$720 in taxes, reducing his income considerably below the recognized minimum standard of living.

But if the House-adopted tax bill passes the Senate, Nixon said, this worker's annual taxes will rise to \$750. If the Truman tax bill is adopted, the tax take will reach \$788, leaving the family \$2,520, or \$210 a month to live on.

"Clearly to tax families at these low income levels is not the way to stop inflation but rather weaken our country by creating poverty conditions of life for millions of families," said Nixon.

The position of the UE, he said, is that the existing income tax exemptions of \$600 per person be replaced by exemptions of \$1,700 for a single person, \$2,400 for a married couple and \$650 for each additional dependent. This would give a married couple with two children an exemption of \$3,700.

"Taxes on workers who earn no more than a bare living are poverty taxes, and should be wiped out," he said.

Several Senators appeared impressed with Nixon's presentation and asked for more details. But Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) contended it was "socialism."

It did not allow for "progressive rewards for ability," he said.

Heilmann Dies

DETROIT, July 9.—Harry Heilmann, four-time American League batting champion and one of the greatest right-handed hitters of all time, died today after a long illness. The 56-year-old former Detroit Tigers slugger died at 8 a.m. at Henry Ford Hospital.

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Another Big Fire in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Newark's second fire in 48 hours broke out today at a box and lumber firm only a mile from where thousands of gallons of propane gas blew up Saturday in the worst fire in this city's history.

A three-alarm blaze started at the National Box and Lumber Co. swept through a block-square area. One fireman was injured.

Firemen still were trying to put out fires which engulfed three liquid gas tanks at the Warren Petroleum Co. plant.

Summer Course On Foster's Book

A short-term summer course developing five basic themes of William Z. Foster's recent **Outline Political History of the Americas** is being given at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Explaining the purpose of the course, Doxey A. Wilkerson, the school's Director of Faculty and Curriculum, stated: "No effort is here made at 'mastery' of Foster's fundamental and comprehensive analysis of economic and political developments in the Western Hemisphere during the past four and one-half centuries. Rather, this course selects and interprets five basic themes which embrace the whole period, thus providing the theoretical framework for effective self-study of this 668-page work."

Four classes, meeting once a week, are scheduled on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings for the course "Political History of the Americas: An Introduction."

Teachers include Herbert Aptheker, David Goldway and Benjamin Paskoff.

Class admission cards for this and other summer term courses at the Jefferson School may be purchased any week-day afternoon. Classes begin today (Monday) and continue for five weeks.

15 Sanitation Workers Reinstated

Sanitation Commissioner Andrew W. Mulrairie disclosed yesterday that he had rescinded the suspension of 15 AFL sanitation employers who "slowed down" garbage collections last week in a union struggle to win \$250 cost of living raise and \$1,500 annual wage increases.

A spokesman for the commissioner said the hearings on the 15 would be perfunctory and no dismissals are planned.

1,400 Strike, Shut Pullman Car Plant

BUTLER, Pa., July 9 (FP).—The Pullman Standard Car Co. plant here was shut down by a strike of 1,400 production workers after futile parleys for a pay increase. The strikers are members of Local 1415, United Steelworkers (CIO). The union posted pickets but allowed 200 supervisory and clerical workers to stay on the job.

The union is seeking a uniform wage scale at Pullman's plants in Bueler, Worcester, Mass., Bessemer, Ala., and at its three plants in the Chicago district.

Phila.

(Continued from Page 1)
K. Smith's "Christian Nationalists" and the Klan and declares, "here is a group of hatemongers trying to do exactly what the Supreme Court in its majority opinion claims to be forbidding."

The American says that "all fascists, native or foreign now are acceptable under the guise of their fighting reds."

It mentions "insults and indignities" suffered by Negro soldiers, and concludes "this all makes the Supreme Court's decision that comes dangerously near curbing freedom of speech and freedom of thought, a rather hollow one."

Korea

(Continued from Page 3)
after tomorrow." Whether it was a forecast or an expression of mere hope none could say.

The chief negotiator, who is commander of U. S. Naval forces in the Far East, would hazard no guess as to the number in the party bound for Kaesong. He said only that it would include assistant and secondary interpreters.

The opening session of the formal Kaesong conference was set for the same residence in the northern part of the city where liaison officers agreed Sunday at a preliminary session on the arrangements for the main talks.

The walled city lay at the center of a 10-mile "neutral" zone.

The Korean representatives—two generals of the Korean People's Army and two of the Chinese volunteers—were believed already in Kaesong.

Ridgway flew to Seoul in his C-54 transport named "GHQ." With him were Joy and two other negotiators, Rear Admiral Arleigh Burke and Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie.

The two other members of the team, Maj. Gen. Henry I. Hodes, deputy chief of staff of the U. S. Eighth Army in Korea, and Maj. Gen. Paik Sun-yup of the South Korean Army, apparently already were at the advance base.

Craigie said he had no idea how long the conference would go on. He said he was "very happy when I received word I would be on the ceasefire delegation."

"We have our instructions, and naturally we are hopeful of success," Joy said on his arrival in Seoul. He said neither he nor any member of the party would be

armed at Kaesong. Asked if he considered Kaesong in no man's land or enemy hands, he replied: "I consider Kaesong a place where we will meet."

With the negotiations only a few hours away, top specialists of the Ridgway military and security division conferred behind heavily-guarded doors in Seoul.

Col. Andrew J. Kinney of the U. S. Air Force, the chief liaison officer at the preliminary meeting Sunday, was believed to be in charge of arranging the calendar of events for Joy.

The Peking radio broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Monday that the preliminary talks had been held, and the full dress negotiations were opening today.

Ridgway Troops Pushed Back

A limited offensive by Gen. Matthew Ridgway's troops on the Easta Korean Front collapsed yesterday under strong Korean counter blows, according to press dispatches from Tokyo.

The attack failed after two days of bitter fighting. Ridgway's troops had won and then lost a stronghold just below Taeu, a 3,000-foot mountain on the southwest rim of the natural bowl above Yanggu.

Eastern Front dispatches disclosed that strong counter-attacks forced Ridgway's troops back to their own lines. But troops of a Korean regiment counter-attacked at 10 p.m. Sunday and continued their attacks through the night and through Monday.

The Koreans fought from well-built bunkers and was well supported by mortar fire. To the east, the other arm of Ridgway's pincers stalled and fighting went on all day yesterday.

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'From Wealth to Welfare'

By Erik Bert

Harry K. Girvetz's "From Wealth to Welfare," purports to be the tale of "the revolution of liberalism" from "classical liberalism to contemporary liberalism." Actually it is another effort to soften up the American people and the people of the rest of

FROM WEALTH TO WELFARE, by Harry K. Girvetz. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California. \$5.

for government—a "positive state."

The choice lies, he says, between the state being subverted by the "two-thousand-odd managers" of the nation's economy or by "absentee owners" or run in the interests of all the people.

The solution lies in the control of our economy "in response to policies either controlled or dictated by accountable public officials."

The concoction includes the "welfare" state, "mixed economy," Beveridge and Keynesian argumentation, "public works" and "yardstick" proposals and the like. The result is a little to the left of Harry Truman and rather to the right of Clement Attlee.

Girvetz seeks a "positive role

The Kefauver and other hearings have revealed just who these "public officials" are.

They are the associates and hirelings of monopolists and gangsters, who are permitted to feed at the public trough because they uphold "our way of life" against the interests of the working class and of the vast majority of the American people.

Control such as he proposes, he declares, will release "the creative energies of the whole people." This, about a society whose energies are being devoted to an ever-increasing degree to war and preparations for war.

Girvetz finds "increasing evidence that the business community is displaying a growing concern for the welfare of wage-workers." His "evidence" is the blabberings of the Committee on Economic Development.

And from this "evidence" it is only a step to the abolition of the capitalist state. "With the business community addressing itself to the problem of welfare and social reformers stressing the need for increasing the na-

writes. He followed the trial and unjust sentencing of Tom Mooney and was in close touch with the struggles of the Negro people.

He was a student of Tom Paine, Mark Twain, Darwin and Goethe. "It was because of this close touch, this sharp identification with his people, that Williams was able to achieve his great stature as an artist. He drew from the lives of the Negro workers and farmers the material for his work." Included in Miss Gregory's fine article is a short evaluation of the comedian written more than a quarter of a century ago by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

I would like to add one important fact about Bert Williams not mentioned in Miss Gregory's article.

Bert Williams was the first Negro artist to do away with exaggerated makeup and costume—a carry-over from white minstrelsy. George Walker, his early partner touched on this in an article written for the magazine *Theatre* sometime in 1906.

"Blackfaced white comedians used to make themselves look as ridiculous as they could when portraying the Negro. In their 'make-up' they always had tremendously big red lips and their costumes were frightfully exaggerated. The one fatal result of this to the Negro performer was that they imitated the white persons in their make-up as Negroes. Nothing seemed more absurd than to see a Negro man making himself ridiculous in order to portray himself. My partner, Mr. Williams, was the first man that I know of our race to attempt to delineate a Negro in a perfectly natural way and I think much of his success is due to this fact. There is an artistic side to the black race and if it could be properly displayed on the stage I believe the theatre-going public would profit much by it."

TEN YEARS AGO (July 1941): Forty (40) requests for Soviet films reached Artkino in New York in two days last week (June 30, 1941). Theatres reported a heavy demand for Soviet films, particularly those dealing with the Red Army. . . . "Soviet Frontiers On The Danube," showing Soviet armies preparing to resist Nazi aggression against their borders, played to huge crowds at the Central Theatre on Broadway in July, 1941. . . . But Pennsylvania's Board of Censors banned this film on August 3, 1941 (ten days after the Nazi-German invasion of the U.S.S.R.), on the ground that it would "tend to corrupt public morals" because it is "very subtle propaganda" and "encouraging to fifth columnists."



tional income, the climate may yet be provided in which government action seems less a form of coercion than a way of administering a general consensus."

This is just a perverted plagiarism. Marxists hold that with the abolition of class society, with the achievement of communism on a world scale, the state will wither away. Girvetz "withers away" the capitalist state.

He accuses the Marxists of a "prior commitment to class conflict and social upheaval." Let us disregard the intended slander. The question Girvetz should have answered is: does capitalism as a social system have a "prior commitment to class conflict and social upheaval." He leaves the question not only unanswered, but unasked.

"Liberalism," on the contrary, "is a philosophy of the heart as well as of the head," to wit: "a compassionate regard for people . . . for the average man of whom Harry Truman became the incarnation." The "evolution of liberalism" thus finds its epitome in the Pendergast boy of Kansas City, Miss., who will be remembered for that great contribution to the "liberal tradition"—the dropping of atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Player for Detroit Tigers to Scout!

HERE'S A COMMUNICATION from The Worker's Detroit correspondent, Billy Allan, a baseball fan with a sharp point to make. Take it, Billy

DETROIT.—As the jincrow Detroit Tigers baseball team digs itself into the second division of the American League, a spot we predict they will permanently occupy until the fans break down discrimination, the local sports writers fraternity are dishing out a new set of answers on what's wrong with the Tigers.

The answers obviously dreamed up by the Tigers' ancient press agent is, that the fans are not worried anymore about this year but simply just can't wait till next year. Tied in with this hokum of course is reams of copy about how W. O. Briggs, the auto body manufacturer who "weighs his money, because years ago he quit counting it" will pay any price for ball players. The "weighing his money and quit counting it" line is strictly a press agent's quote to make the fans here believe that what's wrong with the Tigers is that the ball players just ain't around, because if they were then W. O. Briggs would sure buy them. After all, he "weighs his money because years ago he quit counting it."

So as the Tigers drop game after game and the ball yard here gets emptier each game, we have a new guessing game. "Where do the Tigers go from here?" introduced by the sports writers.

Well, I am not any sports writer, though I love my baseball, providing it's not jincrow, and when I can't get nothing else but jincrow on the Tigers then I hie me out to the sand lots and do a little scouting to see if I can make my contribution to the "great debate" of "Where do the Tigers go from here."

On these sandlots of Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, the auto centers, ball players by the scores play without discrimination. So you compare as you sit out there. Detroit Tigers are one of the oldest teams in the league. Their pitching is in sad condition. They lost both Houtteman and Herbert to Truman's war. The outfield has gotten anemic and can't get close to .300 hitting. The infield, with the exception of George Kell, third baseman, is letting lots of balls get through as the veteran Priddy has trouble getting down and Lipon is slow.

After watching them earlier in the season we went out to the sandlots and while the poise wasn't exactly there, the hustle was and the discrimination wasn't.

The other Tiger fans must have figured Allan had something because great crowds are at the same sandlots cheering on the teams and liking the non-segregation.

So Mr. Briggs doesn't have to hand out through his press agents yarns that he has no zipper on his purse when it comes to buying ball players (the Briggs UAW workers will tell you there is plenty of zipper on the purpose when wage raises are asked). All Briggs has got to do is what scouts from the New York Yankees, Brooklyn Dodgers, St. Louis Browns and New York Giants are doing.

Just last week, scouts from the above-named big league teams watched and enthused about a young Michigan rookie pitcher Roosevelt Evans, who tried out before Ray Meyer, Yankee scout.

Evans possesses a tantalizing curve, a dazzling dipper and a supercharged fast ball. He worked three innings for the benefit of the big league scouts.

Evans pumped his fast one by seven of the nine swingers he faced and was touched for only a scratch single. He is 18 years of age, is a right hander and is a Negro. He pitched for Northwestern High here and has a record of five wins and one setback. In the six seven-inning encounters, Evans whiffed 60 batters for a spectacular average of 10 per game, distributed 16 safe clouts, issued 15 walks and was touched for seven runs. He fashioned 12 strike-out victims in two games. He bats from the port side and has an average of .350. Now working on the sandlots, he has measured up well with 25 strikeouts in 12 innings pitched.

The reason I go into these details is that no Tiger scout was there. They never are when Negro ball players are up at the bat or are on the mound.

What most people here have difficulty understanding is, what is Red Rolfe doing about breaking down the jincrow on the Tigers? The UAW top brass, like Walter Reuther and Emil Mazey, never issue a press release even condemning the jincrow on the Tigers. But that's to be expected of these two gents. But progressives in this town expected more from Rolfe, who has spoken out strongly against discrimination in years past.

They tell a tale here that several years ago, when Rolfe was bidding for the manager's job on the Tigers, so was Paul Richards, now heading up the White Sox. According to the tale, Richards wanted the right to hire any ball player he could get, and that meant anyone, regardless of whether he was Negro or white. Richards didn't get the job and the Tigers remain jincrow.

As long as the Tigers remain jincrow, the park will get emptier. The Tigers will roost in the second division.

BILLY ALLAN

P.S. Note to Tigers—Roosevelt Evans lives at 3524 Chope Place, Detroit.—B.A.

End of letter. This is Rodney again (to avoid confusion here). Was rather surprised to see that Allan says the St. Louis Browns had a scout present looking at a Negro player. Billy is a good reporter and makes few mistakes. The Browns, of course, have been solidly jincrow from top to bottom since the phony three-week shot given Henry Thompson and Willard Brown several years back.

The De Witts never scouted any Negro players. Could it be that Bill Veck, even before his deal for the Browns had been officially closed, had started the Brown scouts looking for good ballplayers regardless of color of skin?

As for the Yanks, they have signed a few Negro players for their farm teams but never have shown the inclination to bring them up to the daddy camp for a spring training look. The inside story is that while George Weiss is running the works, the Yanks will only make the token minor league moves in the direction of democracy, but that's all.

Interesting confirmation of Allan's description of the attitude of the working class Detroit fans toward the lily-white Tigers came last week in the Associated Press story on the July 4 doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox. It read, "A crowd of 38,024—at least half of which was pulling for manager Paul Richards' Chicagoans . . ."

MAN AGAINST NATURE
AMERICAN PREMIERE of Artkino's
FAR FROM MOSCOW
MAGICOLOR
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 41 STS.

Mayor Names Committee on Bread Strike

After conferring with federal and state mediation officials in the week-old bakery strike yesterday, Mayor Impelleri summoned a hastily-selected Citizens Committee of three to hold late sessions at City Hall with representatives of the 4,000 strikers and 17 major baking companies.

On the committee are Patsy D'Agostino Brothers Food Markets; Benjamin C. Roberts, labor relations consultant, and Jeremiah P. Sullivan, president of Local 3, AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They met with Daniel Kornblum, city labor relations chief.

Earlier the Mayor discussed the strike with Walter Maggiolo, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Commissioner, and Guy L. Hilleboe, chairman, and Alan Wiesenfeld, secretary of the New Jersey Mediation Board.

The strikers who are demanding a five-day, 40-hour week, a minimum \$75 weekly wage and 10 percent instead of eight percent commissions, represent four locals of the AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters which carry bread and cakes to stores in New York City, northern New Jersey, and in Fairfield County, Conn. The unions are Local 802 and 550 in New York, Local 194 in New Jersey and Local 145 in Connecticut.

Eight of the 17 struck companies produce 80 percent of the white bread in this area. They are Ward Baking Co., General Baking Co., Purity Baking Corp., Drake Bakeries, Grennan Bakeries, Inc., Continental Baking Co., Gordon Baking Co. and S. B. Thomas, Inc.

LYL'ers!!

What ever you do this summer do not neglect your studies . . .

**Jefferson School
LYL Tuesday Night
Classes Open
TONIGHT**

Introduction to Marxism
Political History of the Americas
"Race" Theories and White Chauvinism
World Politics
Soviet Foreign Policy
The Woman Question
Marxism on Art
Leaflet and Poster Production
Dramatic Workshop
Journalism for Young Progressives
Painting and Drawing

These and other courses specially offered to LYL members.

FEE: \$2.50 plus 25c Lib. Fee
REGISTER AND ATTEND CLASS TONIGHT

Jefferson School
575 6th Ave., N.Y.C.
WA 9-1600

CRC

(Continued from Page 1)
many so far did not show any contempt. Miss Patterson was likewise excused.

The judge demanded the names and addresses of lenders to the bail fund, stating he did so in order that federal officers could go to their homes and ask them if they knew the whereabouts of Gus Hall, Henry Winston, Gilbert Green, and Robert G. Thompson, Communist leaders sentenced under the Smith Act.

The CRC bail fund had posted the \$80,000 bail which Judge Ryan ordered forfeited when the four did not appear.

Hammett and Hunton told the court that any answers they might give to questions by the judge and prosecutor Irving Saypol about the bail fund "might tend to incriminate" them. They cited the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution as supporting their refusal to cooperate with the inquisition into the bail fund.

They refused to produce check books and other records of the fund which was set up to supply bail for persons arrested in political and civil rights cases.

Hunton told the court he did not have custody of the books and records of the fund. But, when ordered by Judge Ryan to get them and bring them to court, Hunton flatly declined to do so.

The judge asked Hunton if he had seen any of the four missing Communist leaders since July 5. Hunton refused to answer the question. Later, however, he told the court he had not seen any of the four since the Supreme Court upheld their conviction and did not know of their whereabouts.

Hammett refused to answer any questions about the four Communist leaders. He refused to say whether he ever saw them, or whether he knew of their present whereabouts.

Asked by the judge if he had in any way "conspired or assisted" the four in their failure to appear to begin prison terms, Hammett replied briskly:

"I decline to answer!"
Judge Ryan told the writer he would deal with him "as seriously as the law allows."

Field's attorney's worked feverishly all during the morning in an effort to provide his bond. Originally Lloyds of London had agreed to post bail for Field, but accord-

ing to Assistant U.S. Roy M. Cohn, Lloyds was not considered sufficient surety by the U.S. Attorney. Later Field's posted bail which was accepted by U.S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald. C. B. Baldwin, national director of the Progressive Party supplied surety for the bail.

CRC STATEMENT

The Civil Rights Congress yesterday issued the following statement by William L. Patterson, its secretary:

"The government and its courts have joined in trampling on one constitutional right of the American people after another. Communist and non-Communist alike are falling victim to the Nazi-like, war-inspired campaign to destroy the Bill of Rights.

"First, a thought-control Smith Act was upheld. Then the Eighth Amendment was ignored in the setting of excessive bail for the 17 Communist, trade union and Negro people's leaders arrested under that police-state law.

"When the pressure of American and world public opinion compelled a slight reduction in bail, the government, knowing that no private bonding companies would put up bail for political prisoners, moved through its prosecutor to destroy the people's bail fund—the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

"Now, Dashiell Hammett, American writer, and Dr. Alpheus Hunton, Negro leader of the Council on African Affairs, are carted off to jail in the government's drive to terrorize Bail Fund depositors.

"The time has come for all Americans, regardless of their political affiliations, to call on the Administration in Washington to put an end to this fascist-like drive to destroy the Constitution."

U. S. Official Extols Role Of Labor Spy

DETROIT, July 9.—"It's no crime to be a labor spy," said Joseph Sureck government attorney and examining officer at a deportation hearing held June 28 in the case of Marko Kosta, AFL member who faces deportation to Albania.

Sureck was opposing a motion by Kosta's attorney, Ernest Goodman, to recall to the stand for further cross-examination John Tuma, who testified against Kosta on April 18. Tuma had revealed that he was employed from 1926 to 1929 as an operative for the National Metal Trades Association, using the aliases John Suma and Nick Kalus.

Mexican Tells of California Slave Labor Camp

FORCED TO WORK 13 HOURS A DAY BY FARMER

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 9.—Here is the story of a Mexican worker whose claim for back pay due him by a San Diego county farmer is pending before the state labor commission.

He is Carmen Saldana-Lara, 34, of Guanajuato, Mexico, who left his family to seek a means of earning a living for them in the U. S.

"I made my way to Escondido (San Diego county) by walking," he reported in Spanish. "As I was passing the ranch of Mr. —, he called to me, asking if I wanted to work. I told him yes.

"He said he would hire me. I had no agreement with him regarding the amount of my wages, but he said he would send money to my family in Mexico and give me the receipts.

"I thin the money he sent amounted to about \$40 a month. He told me he would put the bal-

ACLU Urges Truman Revise 'Loyalty' Probe

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday called on President Truman to abandon the present "loyalty" program and replace it with a specific security program with fair standards and procedures.

In a letter to Truman, the ACLU charged that the "all-inclusive loyalty" program has resulted in the creation of an atmosphere of repression, highly dangerous to democratic government; it has envenomed and terrorized government employees and prospective employees, who are now afraid to practice the good old American habits of speaking one's mind and joining organizations one believes in, to say or do anything unorthodox, lest some administrator later consider such things evidence of "disloyalty."

The Union spokesman also said that the Supreme Court's recent decision in the case of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and two other groups who tested the constitutionality of the Attorney General's subversive list "makes it obvious that hearings should be held before any organization is put or continued on any list prepared for any security or loyalty program."

The Union called for immediate hearings for all existing organizations listed, public hearings, unless the organization affected requests they be private. Whether the decision is for or against listing, the findings should be made public—in writing and with detailed findings and reasons.

The letter to Truman asserted that two recent Supreme Court rulings on the federal loyalty pro-

gram and the change of standards adopted for judging the loyalty of federal employees made a reexamination of the program necessary. The letter was signed by Ernest Angell, chairman of the ACLU board of directors, executive director Patrick Murphy Malin, General Counsel Arthur Garfield Hays and Raymond L. Wise, chairman of the Union's National Security Committee.

Charging that the change in standards in the loyalty program—from "reasonable grounds" to "reasonable doubt" of disloyalty—will shut the door to government employment "on all but the most conservative, courageous or foolhardy," the ACLU said the change perpetuates the vagueness which has marked so many of the loyalty program's procedures.

At the same time, the ACLU watered down its fight against the "loyalty" witchhunt, by conceding the right of an administration, elected for a temporary period, to establish permanent and arbitrary standards on who and what are "subversive." The ACLU letter also tacitly accepted the government's right to brand an organization as "subversive" by reason of its "Communist control," although it simultaneously argued that Americans must continue to have the right to join "organizations one believes in" and that it is impossible to "prove" one's loyalty.

25,558 More in Hungary Get State Jobs

BUDAPEST, July 9 (Telepress).—A total of 25,558 more Hungarians decided to enter productive jobs in industry and agricultural state enterprises in April and May.

2 Locals Crack Pay Freeze

OTHERS ON COAST SEEK WAGE HIKES

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (FP).—For two locals here the Truman administration's wage freeze failed to stop pay increases above the 10 percent formula.

Local 26, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, won an hourly increase of 13 cents after a four-week strike against Cold Metals Products Co. The raise brought the workers' money gains since January, 1950, to 35 cents an hour.

Local 700, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, culminated four weeks of negotiations with Peerless

Pump Co. with attainment of a 10-cent hourly across-the-board wage hike that likewise exceeded limits of administration-imposed wage restrictions.

Meanwhile Furniture Workers Local 576 announced it would reopen its contracts and that "demands for increases will not recognize the wage freeze formula of 10 percent over January, 1950," as business agent Gus O. Brown put it.

"Our members are determined to thaw out the wage freeze, as many unions have already done," Brown said.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

GREAT CEASE FIRE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, Wednesday, July 11, 8:30 P.M. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. near 9th St. Hear some of the 5,000 delegates of Chicago Peace Congress. Entertainment, free admission. Sponsored by Manhattan Clubs, Emma Lazarus Federation.

RATES

35 cents per line in the Daily Worker. 40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker.

Six words constitute a line. Minimum charge 3 lines. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DEADLINES

Daily Worker: Previous day at noon. For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m. Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

'From Wealth to Welfare'

By Erik Bert

Harry K. Girvetz's "From Wealth to Welfare," purports to be the tale of "the revolution of liberalism" from "classical liberalism to contemporary liberalism." Actually it is another effort to soften up the American people and the people of the rest of the world for Wall Street's monstrous program of conquest. It is intended to equip the hacks of capitalist propaganda with the philosophic ritual of "our way of life" in the "liberal" style—for domestic and foreign consumption.

The concoction includes the "welfare" state, "mixed economy," Beveridge and Keynesian argumentation, "public works" and "yardstick" proposals and the like. The result is a little to the left of Harry Truman and rather to the right of Clement Attlee.

Girvetz seeks a "positive role

FROM WEALTH TO WELFARE, by Harry K. Girvetz. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California. \$5.

for government"—a "positive state."

The choice lies, he says, between the state being subverted by the "two-thousand-odd managers" of the nation's economy or by "absentee owners" or run in the interests of all the people.

The solution lies in the control of our economy "in response to policies either controlled or dictated by accountable public officials."

The Kefauver and other hearings have revealed just who these "public officials" are.

They are the associates and hirelings of monopolists and gangsters, who are permitted to feed at the public trough because they uphold "our way of life" against the interests of the working class and of the vast majority of the American people.

Control such as he proposes, he declares, will release "the creative energies of the whole people." This, about a society whose energies are being devoted to an ever-increasing degree to war and preparations for war.

Girvetz finds "increasing evidence that the business community is displaying a growing concern for the welfare of wage-workers." His "evidence" is the blabberings of the Committee on Economic Development.

And from this "evidence" it is only a step to the abolition of the capitalist state. "With the business community addressing itself to the problem of welfare and social reformers stressing the need for increasing the na-

writes. He followed the trial and unjust sentencing of Tom Mooney and was in close touch with the struggles of the Negro people.

He was a student of Tom Paine, Mark Twain, Darwin and Goethe. "It was because of this close touch, this sharp identification with his people, that Williams was able to achieve his great stature as an artist. He drew from the lives of the Negro workers and farmers the material for his work." Included in Miss Gregory's fine article is a short evaluation of the comedian written more than a quarter of a century ago by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

I would like to add one important fact about Bert Williams not mentioned in Miss Gregory's article.

Bert Williams was the first Negro artist to do away with exaggerated makeup and costume—a carry-over from white minstrelsy. George Walker, his early partner touched on this in an article written for the magazine Theatre sometime in 1906.

"Blackfaced white comedians used to make themselves look as ridiculous as they could when portraying the Negro. In their 'make-up' they always had tremendously big red lips and their costumes were frightfully exaggerated. The one fatal result of this to the Negro performer was that they imitated the white persons in their make-up as Negroes. Nothing seemed more absurd than to see a Negro man making himself ridiculous in order to portray himself. My partner, Mr. Williams, was the first man that I know of our race to attempt to delineate a Negro in a perfectly natural way and I think much of his success is due to this fact. There is an artistic side to the black race and if it could be properly displayed on the stage I believe the theatre-going public would profit much by it."

TEN YEARS AGO (July 1941): Forty (40) requests for Soviet films reached Artkino in New York in two days last week (June 30, 1941). Theatres reported a heavy demand for Soviet films, particularly those dealing with the Red Army. . . . "Soviet Frontiers On The Danube," showing Soviet armies preparing to resist Nazi aggression against their borders, played to huge crowds at the Central Theatre on Broadway in July, 1941. . . . But Pennsylvania's Board of Censors banned this film on August 3, 1941 (ten days after the Nazi-German invasion of the U.S.S.R.), on the ground that it would "tend to corrupt public morals" because it is "very subtle propaganda" and "encouraging to fifth columnists."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Player for Detroit Tigers to Scout!

HERE'S A COMMUNICATION from The Worker's Detroit correspondent, Billy Allan, a baseball fan with a sharp point to make. Take it, Billy

DETROIT.—As the jincrow Detroit Tigers baseball team digs itself into the second division of the American League, a spot we predict they will permanently occupy until the fans break down discrimination, the local sports writers fraternity are dishing out a new set of answers on what's wrong with the Tigers.

The answers obviously dreamed up by the Tigers' ancient press agent is, that the fans are not worried anymore about this year but simply just can't wait till next year. Tied in with this yokum of course is reams of copy about how W. O. Briggs, the auto body manufacturer who "weighs his money because years ago he quit counting it" will pay any price for ball players. The "weighing his money and quit counting it" line is strictly a press agent's quote to make the fans here believe that what's wrong with the Tigers is that the ball players just ain't around, because if they were then W. O. Briggs would sure buy them. After all, he "weighs his money because years ago he quit counting it."

So as the Tigers drop game after game and the ball yard here gets emptier each game, we have a new guessing game. "Where do the Tigers go from here?" introduced by the sports writers.

Well, I am not any sports writer, though I love my baseball, providing it's not jincrow, and when I can't get nothing else but jincrow on the Tigers then I hie me out to the sand lots and do a little scouting to see if I can make my contribution to the "great debate" of "Where do the Tigers go from here?"

On these sandlots of Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, the auto centers, ball players by the scores play without discrimination. So you compare as you sit out there. Detroit Tigers are one of the oldest teams in the league. Their pitching is in sad condition. They lost both Houtteman and Herbert to Truman's war. The outfield has gotten anemic and can't get close to .300 hitting. The infield, with the exception of George Kell, third baseman, is letting lots of balls get through as the veteran Priddy has trouble getting down and Lipon is slow.

After watching them earlier in the season we went out to the sandlots and while the poise wasn't exactly there, the hustle was and the discrimination wasn't.

The other Tiger fans must have figured Allan had something because great crowds are at the same sandlots cheering on the teams and liking the non-segregation.

So Mr. Briggs doesn't have to hand out through his press agents yarns that he has no zipper on his purse when it comes to buying ball players (the Briggs UAW workers will tell you there is plenty of zipper on the purse when wage raises are asked). All Briggs has got to do is what scouts from the New York Yankees, Brooklyn Dodgers, St. Louis Browns and New York Giants are doing.

Just last week, scouts from the above-named big league teams watched and enthused about a young Michigan rookie pitcher Roosevelt Evans, who tried out before Ray Meyer, Yankee scout.

Evans possesses a tantalizing curve, a dazzling dipper and a supercharged fast ball. He worked three innings for the benefit of the big league scouts.

Evans pumped his fast one by seven of the nine swingers he faced and was touched for only a scratch single. He is 18 years of age, is a right hander and is a Negro. He pitched for Northwestern High here and has a record of five wins and one setback. In the six seven-inning encounters, Evans whiffed 60 batters for a spectacular average of 10 per game, distributed 16 safe clouts, issued 15 walks and was touched for seven runs. He fashioned 12 strike-out victims in two games. He bats from the port side and has an average of .350. Now working on the sandlots, he has measured up well with 25 strikeouts in 12 innings pitched.

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BILLY ALLAN

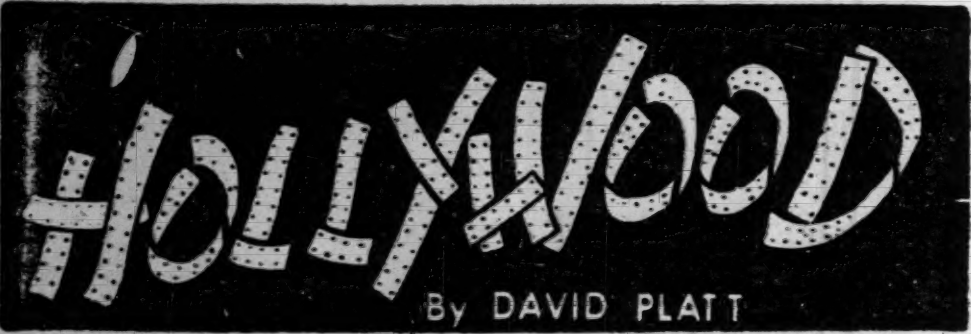
P.S. Note to Tigers—Roosevelt Evans lives at 3524 Chope Place, Detroit.—B.A.

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FRANCE PROTESTS: A moving demonstration to protest the jailing of the leaders of the American Communist Party was held in Paris July 4 before the Statue of Liberty of the Isle of Swans (a smaller copy of the one which towers in New York Harbor). Among the speakers and guests of the Committee For Defense of Imprisoned Democrats in the United States, sponsors of the demonstration, were Paul Labeyrie, Honorary President of the Bank of France, Prof. Lyon-Caen, Presiding Justice of the Court of Revision, Prof. Hadamard, Member of the French Institute (one of the top French scientists).

ORDER OF THE DAY: Of all religious orders, the Trappist Monks, which dates back to the 17th century, is probably the most austere, penitential and most remote from the everyday world. The Trappist Monk is severely trained in the art of solitude. Trappists rarely talk—except outside the Monastery. Nevertheless in these days of war scares and witchhunts, not even the religious soul immersed in the solemn silences of extreme monasticism is above suspicion as a "Communist."

For instance, in last Sunday's Times (Book Section), Thomas Merton, a French Trappist monk living in Kentucky reveals that recently when he was called before the Naturalization Board to receive his final papers as an American citizen, the Judge asked whether the National Student League to which he had once belonged while at Columbia University, was a "Communist-tainted" organization.

Merton replied: "Oh, no. It was Socialist. Everybody went to the meetings." "Do you still have an interest in this organization?" the judge pursued. "My profession precludes any such connections, your honor," the monk replied. He got his papers.

MUST READING: Yvonne Gregory's article on the great Negro artist Bert Williams (Egbert Austin Williams), in the July issue of the progressive Negro monthly Freedom. Miss Gregory points out that Williams learned to portray the struggles, the sorrows and humor of his oppressed American Negro brothers with such love and skill, that he became the most famous stage personage of his time. He was also deeply concerned with the political happenings of his day (he lived between 1875 and 1922), she

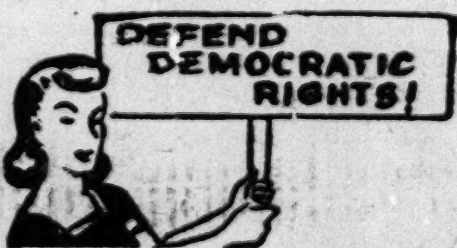


tional income, the climate may yet be provided in which government action seems less a form of coercion than a way of administering a general consensus."

This is just a perverted plagiarism. Marxists hold that with the abolition of class society, with the achievement of communism on a world scale, the state will wither away. Girvetz "withers away" the capitalist state.

He accuses the Marxists of a "prior commitment to class conflict and social upheaval." Let us disregard the intended slander. The question Girvetz should have answered is: does capitalism as a social system have a "prior commitment to class conflict and social upheaval." He leaves the question not only unanswered, but unasked.

"Liberalism," on the contrary, "is a philosophy of the heart as well as of the head," to wit: "a compassionate regard for people . . . for the average man of whom Harry Truman became the incarnation." The "evolution of liberalism" thus finds its epitome in the Pendergast boy of Kansas City, Miss., who will be remembered for that great contribution to the "liberal tradition"—the dropping of atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.



Push Drive for FEPC Vote In Detroit

DETROIT, July 9.—A final push to secure enough signatures to place a City FEPC ordinance on the September ballot will take place during the last two weeks in July.

James Walker, secretary of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, announced special mobilizations will be held July 16, 17 and 18.

With 2,000 petitions already in circulation in shops and neighborhoods, it is expected that these special mobilizations, plus energetic work throughout July, will net the desired 50,000 signatures on the Initiative Petition for a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance in Detroit.

On June 29, the four top officers of Ford UAW Local 600 released to the press a copy of their letter to the Detroit Common Council reaffirming their stand for FEPC. This statement, ignored by all the local papers, took issue with "objections raised by certain organizations" to the initiative petition and declared:

"We in Local 600 do not care by which method the ordinance is enacted. We are determined that such an ordinance shall be enacted."

22 LABOR LEADERS EXILED BY SALVADOR GOVERNMENT

SALVADOR, El Salvador, July 9.—Militant workers here are continuing their struggle for improved working conditions despite attacks by the government of Col. Osorio. "We are confident," states the general secretary of the Committee for the Reorganization of the Salvadorean Trade Unions, "that the Salvadorean working class will achieve trade union unity and liberties."

Twenty-two labor leaders were

Strike Ties Up Montevideo for Day

MONTEVIDEO, July 9.—Twenty-four unions struck for 24 hours, in support of workers employed by the National Fuel, Alcohol and Cement Authority.

Transport was stopped completely, with no bus, taxi or street car in operation.

Move to Deport O. Steelworker

A hearing officer employed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service has made a recommendation for the deportation of Leon Callow, of Niles, O., it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The committee declared the hearings were biased and were based on the unconstitutional McCarran Law.

Callow, a steelworker and member of the CIO Steelworkers Union, is married to an American citizen, and is the father of nine American-born children, the oldest 17 years old, the youngest one year old.

Callow, 54, was born in Greece of Macedonian parents and has lived in the United States since 1915. He faces deportation to Greece on the charge that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1928 to 1931.

U. S. Official Extols Role Of Labor Spy

DETROIT, July 9.—"It's no crime to be a labor spy," said Joseph Sureck government attorney and examining officer at a deportation hearing held June 28 in the case of Marko Kosta, AFL member who faces deportation to Albania.

Sureck was opposing a motion by Kosta's attorney, Ernest Goodman, to recall to the stand for further cross-examination John Tuma, who testified against Kosta on April 18. Tuma had revealed that he was employed from 1926 to 1929 as an operative for the National Metal Trades Association, using the aliases John Suma and Nick Kalus.

Goodman's motion referred to Report No. 6 by the LaFollette Committee which investigated violations of free speech and rights of labor. The Report reveals that the NMTA was engaged in activities designed to undermine, destroy, or prevent labor organization through the use of strike-breakers and labor spies.

"What the National Metal Trades Association was doing then was a wise course as proved by history," shouted Sureck. "Attempts to investigate communism are always attacked as anti-labor. He (Tuma) was investigating communists. He denied that he investigated or informed on union activities."

Sureck admitted that he had never read the LaFollette report but said: "I won't accept the definition of labor spy given in the LaFollette Report... Communists invented the term labor spy."

"Tuma said he was not engaged in spying," continued Sureck. "Besides, even if he was what is defined as a labor spy, it would not affect his testimony. It's no crime to be a labor spy... Tuma was employed in a proper way."

1,400 Strike, Shut Pullman Car Plant

BUTLER, Pa., July 9 (FP).—The Pullman Standard Car Co. plant here was shut down by a strike of 1,400 production workers after futile parleys for a pay increase. The strikers are members of Local 1415, United Steelworkers (CIO). The union posted pickets but allowed 200 supervisory and clerical workers to stay on the job.

The union is seeking a uniform wage scale at Pullman's plants in Bueler, Worcester, Mass., Bessemer, Ala., and at its three plants in the Chicago district.

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The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday called on President Truman to abandon the present "loyalty" program and replace it with a specific security program with fair standards and procedures.

In a letter to Truman, the ACLU charged that the "all-inclusive loyalty program has resulted in the creation of an atmosphere of repression, highly dangerous to democratic government; it has enveloped and terrorized government employees and prospective employees, who are now afraid to practice the good old American habits of speaking one's mind and joining organizations one believes in, to say or do anything unorthodox, lest some administrator later consider such things evidence of 'disloyalty.'"

The Union spokesman also said that the Supreme Court's recent decision in the case of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and two other groups who tested the constitutionality of the Attorney General's subversive list "makes it obvious that hearings should be held before any organization is put or continued on any list prepared for any security or loyalty program."

The Union called for immediate hearings for all existing organizations listed, public hearings, unless the organization affected requests they be private. Whether the decision is for or against listing, the findings should be made public in writing and with detailed findings and reasons.

The letter to Truman asserted that the two recent Supreme Court rulings on the federal loyalty pro-

gram and the change of standards adopted for judging the loyalty of federal employees made a reexamination of the program necessary. The letter was signed by Ernest Angell, chairman of the ACLU board of directors, executive director Patrick Murphy Malin, General Counsel Arthur Garfield Hays and Raymond L. Wise, chairman of the Union's National Security Committee.

Charging that the change in standards in the loyalty program—from "reasonable grounds" to "reasonable doubt" of disloyalty—will shut the door to government employment "on all but the most conservative, courageous or foolhardy," the ACLU said the change perpetuates the vagueness which has marked so many of the loyalty program's procedures.

At the same time, the ACLU watered down its fight against the "loyalty" witchhunt, by conceding the right of an administration, elected for a temporary period, to establish permanent and arbitrary standards on who and what are "subversive." The ACLU letter also tacitly accepted the government's right to brand an organization as "subversive" by reason of its "Communist control," although it simultaneously argued that Americans must continue to have the right to join "organizations one believes in" and that it is impossible to "prove" one's loyalty.

25,558 More in Hungary Get State Jobs

BUDAPEST, July 9 (Telepress).—A total of 25,558 more Hungarians decided to enter productive jobs in industry and agricultural state enterprises in April and May.

2 Locals Crack Pay Freeze OTHERS ON COAST SEEK WAGE HIKES

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (FP).—For two locals here the Truman administration's wage freeze failed to stop pay increases above the 10 percent formula.

Local 26, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, won an hourly increase of 13 cents after a four-week strike against Cold Metals Products Co. The raise brought the workers' money gains since January, 1950, to 35 cents an hour.

Local 700, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, culminated four weeks of negotiations with Peerless

Pump Co. with attainment of a 10-cent hourly across-the-board wage hike that likewise exceeded limits of administration-imposed wage restrictions.

Meanwhile Furniture Workers Local 576 announced it would reopen its contracts and that "demands for increases will not recognize the wage freeze formula of 10 percent over January, 1950," as business agent Gus O. Brown put it.

"Our members are determined to thaw out the wage freeze, as many unions have already done," Brown said.

Mexican Tells of California Slave Labor Camp FORCED TO WORK 13 HOURS A DAY BY FARMER

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 9.—Here is the story of a Mexican worker whose claim for back pay due him by a San Diego county farmer is pending before the state labor commission.

He is Carmen Saldana-Lara, 34, of Guanajuato, Mexico, who left his family to seek a means of earning a living for them in the U. S. "I made my way to Escondido (San Diego county) by walking," he reported in Spanish. "As I was passing the ranch of Mr. —, he called to me, asking if I wanted to work. I told him yes."

"He said he would hire me. I had no agreement with him regarding the amount of my wages, but he said he would send money to my family in Mexico and give me the receipts."

"I think the money he sent amounted to about \$40 a month. He told me he would put the bal-

ance of my wages into the bank for me. I found out afterwards that he never put any money in the bank for me when I asked him for the bankbook."

"I was made to work about 13 hours every day, seven days a week. I had to eat breakfast between 5:30 and 6 a.m., starting work at 6—feeding and milking the cows and caring for the 16 calves. I then had to go to work in the orchard—20 acres of grapes and about 200 orange trees. I was the only laborer."

"I was allowed 30 minutes for lunch, which I had to cook myself. I slept in a shack near the ranch house. There were no bathing facilities or toilet. I had to wash myself at a hydrant in the yard. When I wanted a bath I went out in the orchard and turned on a water faucet there. I dug an outdoor toilet."

"I did all my own washing and cooking. I worked until 7:30 at night as a rule. Sometimes I worked as late as 9 o'clock. I never had a day off."

"I worked without any legal contract from March to August, 1950. Then I signed a contract to work for 60 cents an hour until Jan. 15, 1951. I signed the contract at Calexico where I was taken in a bus by the San Diego County Farmers, Inc."

"But when I returned to Escondido, Mr. — took my contract away from me and kept it four months. I asked him repeatedly to return it to me. He finally gave it back and I found that he was not paying me the 60 cents an hour required by the contract."

"From Sept. 1, 1950, to April 23, 1951, I was paid only \$265.90 in money orders, which were mailed to my father-in-law in Mexico."

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Journalism for Young Progressives
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What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

GREET CEASE FIRE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, Wednesday, July 11, 8:30 P.M. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. near 9th St. Hear some of the 5,000 delegates of Chicago Peace Congress. Entertainment, free admission. Sponsored by Manhattan Clubs, Emma Lazarus Federation.

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